2: Wilken--648 E-5 (ca. 1880) 1893 OB1 Indonesia OB1

Buru OH8 Hova FY5 Gorontalo OG4
Land Dyck OC8 Makassar OG6
Sundanese OE7 Javanese OE5
Moluccas OH1 Malays AN5
Halmahera OH12 Batak OD5

I 784 192

[597 cont.] The Polynesian word is tabu (1) which also occurs in the

1. Kern, de Fidji-taal [The Fiji Language], pp. 174 and 242.

Malay Archipelago, but here pĕmali, which is synonymous with it, is more generally used. The radical is pali, from which pĕmali is formed by the infix ĕm, through which it becomes a condition word. These words, pali and the form pĕmali and pamali, are used more in the western part of the archipelago, although it also occurs on northern Celebes, but it was perhaps imported there by Malays. Pali means "illicit, forbidden," and occurs as such among the Olo Ngadju in Borneo's southeastern division.

G 784 Bt MK JV MI HV 784

[598] The Malays, both those of the Riouw-Lingga Archipelago and those of Sumatra, more often use the form pĕmali, whereas the Javanese generally pronounce it pamali. Among the Buginese it is again pĕmali, but among the Makassarese kassipalli. The Dairic-speaking Batak use kĕmmali, the Hoewa [Hova] of Madagascar fadi, in which the f = p, di = li.

Sn LD Bt 784

Besides pali, there are also a few other terms. Among the Land Dajak of Sarawak porik is used, among the Toba robu (1),

1. robu = pali; see Kern, op. cit. p. 174.

among the Sundanese bujut. The last is used interchangeably with pamali. It seems, however, that pĕmali is more common and bujut is used more specifically for individual persons or families (2).

2. Tijdschr. v. Ind. T. L. en Vk., Vol. XXVII, pp. 100 ff.

Bu HI Mi 784 [177]

As we have noted, pĕmali occurs in the eastern part of the archipelago, but was probably introduced there by Malays. Among

M 791 756 [637 cont.] are said to have originated from the Buginese state Loewoe.

The spirits under whose influence they are supposed to M [776] stand are more specifically Batara Goeroe and his spouse Wi Njilo Timo, the daughter of the god of the underworld, who rose from the sea, and their descendants. They are possessed by these spirits, and when they are possessed they often act as doctresses, sanro. Otherwise they perform their services especially during the festivities on such occasions as births, circumcisions, deaths, filing of teeth, marriages, etc. They then perform all kinds of religious ceremonies which consist of dances, singing, scattering toasted rice, etc. On such occasions, they drive off evil spirits by making noise and smoke with certain instruments. We should M [198] note, too, that the bissu, like the shamans in other parts of the archipelago, use a sacred language at their conjurations, one which greatly resembles Old Buginese.

M [782] 2. Offerings. The making of offerings, both small and large, and holding sacrificial festivities is done often.

3. Magic. Sorcery manifests itself here in the wearing M 777 of amulets and preventives, as well as in the use of magical 787 formulas and the belief in dreams and other omens. The way 788 in which ominous time periods are determined by means of kotika has already been mentioned.

M 784 4. Pemali. Among the Makassarese it is called kassipalli, among the Buginese pomali.

With this we close the discussion of the religions [638] as I 121 far as the original Polynesian and Hinduism are concerned. Islam remains to be mentioned, but we shall limit ourselves exclusively to an enumeration of the peoples who profess this religion.

h. Islam

I 779 771 We shall not discuss the history of the introduction of Islam in the archipelago, because this would take us too far afield (1). Similarly we shall not deal with the value of Islam

848 There are very few illegitimate children. There is a
684 great taboo on this, and those present knew of only a few
●784 cases over a very long time. They said that a girl usually
178 leaves before her belly becomes enlarged. In former times they would have killed her, because this caused great ill to the land (no rain, etc.), just as in the case of incest. Thus I see three things here which cause disaster in the sex line, and for which the actors were formerly killed: incest, a lower man marrying a higher woman, and bastards.

762 Regarding the story of the suicide pact between lovers,
834 they said that they did not think it was very much, because
567 such behavior was not respectable. They added that it was probably true of the slaves. (Thus the blame is placed all on the slaves.)

178 They are interested in the princess show on swings in
584 Segeri. They agreed that a go-between is used in arranging
585 a marriage. Regarding marriage they said that the Moham-
887 medan nikah [marriage] was performed with the bride not present. Following that, the adat rites are observed. At the latter, perhaps forty years ago, a man's headcloth and his bride's badju [upper garment] were sewn together. They said that this was not done by a bissu, but by an old woman of the village. They do it no longer, but remember it from former times. Thus old customs go. They were non-committal regarding the lamp-blowing-out story. They also said that they no longer have the custom of using money to get into the bride's house and mock fights. But they do defer consummation, and for three nights the bridal couple is watched. They seem to think that this was merely a part of the many-days wedding ritual.

632 They agreed about the many dual offices in old Goa. They still have the two tomarilalang. [older tomarilalang: highest official on South Celebes. i. e., chancellor. Younger tomarilalang: master of ceremonies for ruling noble--Analyst].

764 Then we got on to the Kale Goa practices, and they as-
782 sured me that that is where the ruler was crowned. Also
563 in that place there are old graves, including one big kera-
755 mat [holy grave] where there are several graves, and thousands come from all over to visit these places. Every day the place is thronged. We went there, and sure enough, it was much like the Lebaran in Batavia. There was a cemetery with amazing stone tombs in a strange shape (imitation of old cave stuff?). In any case it is clearly megalithic, mausoleum type. There are also many regular graves. In addition there is a mosque and also a keramat building. In